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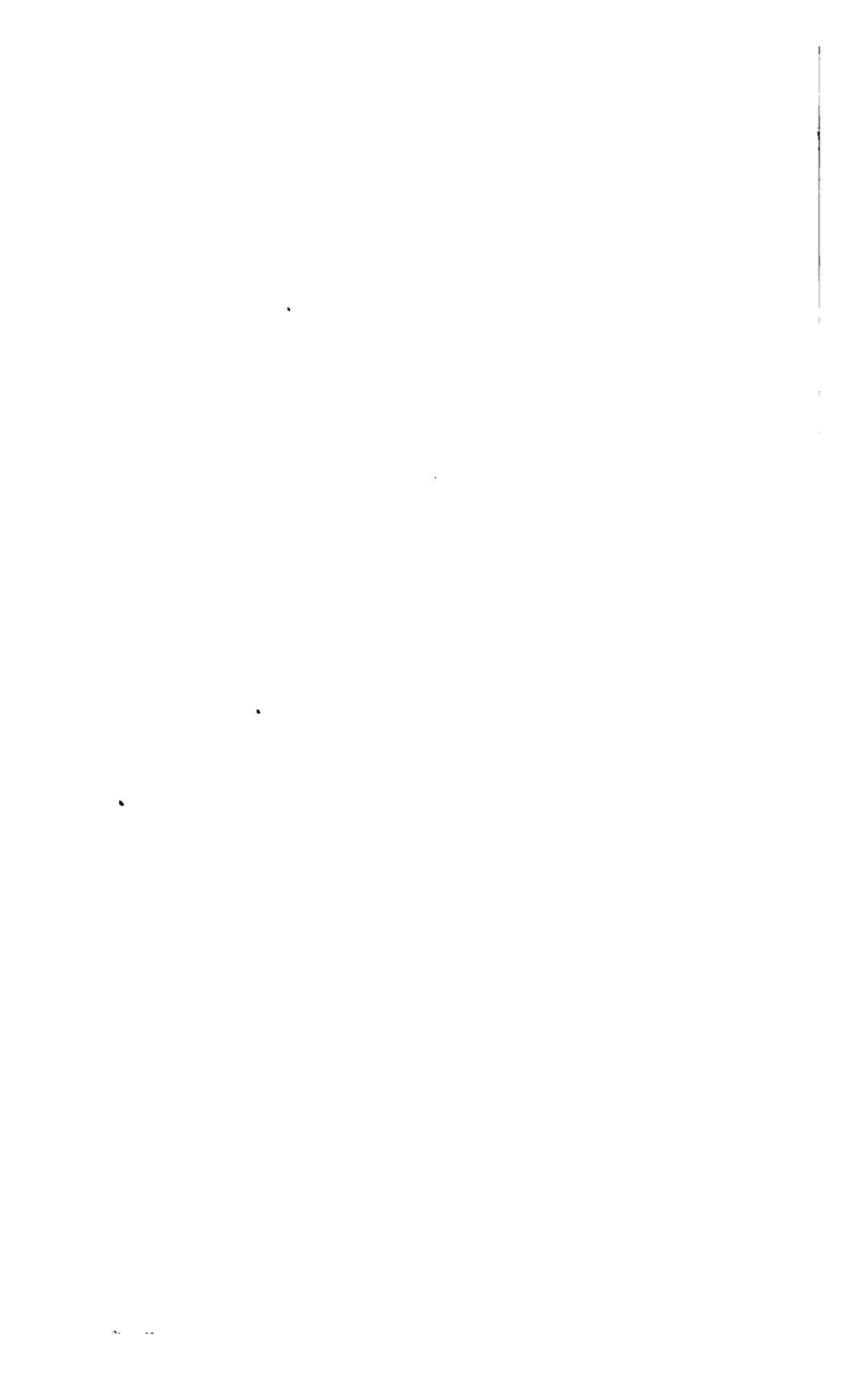
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THE
HARMONY
OF THE
LATIN AND GREEK
Languages.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HILL, A.M.
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TO THE
Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants,
AND GENERALITY OF THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCERS,
LONDON,
THIS VOLUME IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY
THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE REV. THOMAS HILL, A.M.
ONE OF THE CLASSICAL MASTERS
OF
Mercers' School.

Preface.

THE Author of this work has attempted to prove the Harmony of the Greek and Latin Languages, and if in so doing, he has executed the task appointed, by simplifying the Rules of the Syntax, he will be repaid the time and devotion he has applied to the subject. Considering the two languages as cognate, he has attempted to give a just exemplification of all the Rules of the Grammars of both Languages, and this in so easy and practical a manner, that he trusts he may be found to have performed a service, both to the Master and the Student.

LATIN

AND

GREEK GRAMMAR.

In Grammar there are four parts : Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography teaches the forms and sounds of letters ; and the just mode of spelling words.

Etymology treats first, of the classification of words into different sorts, called parts of speech ; secondly, of their properties, that is, the various changes and inflections to which they are subject ; and thirdly, of their derivation from their primitives.

Syntax teaches the proper construction of words in a sentence, according to established rules.

Prosody teaches the quantity, or proper pronunciation of syllables, and the laws of verse.

It is intended here to treat only of Syntax.

Syntax or Σύνταξις, is divided into two parts, Concord or Agreement, and Regimen or Government.

Concord or Agreement, is the relation which one word has to the other, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government or Regimen, is the power which one word has over another, in determining its case, number, person, gender, mood, and tense.

Of Concord.

There are three Concords or Agreements.

- 1st. Between the Nominative Case and the Verb.
- 2nd. Between the Substantive and the Adjective.
- 3rd. Between the Relative and the Antecedent.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AND THE VERB.

The verb personal agrees with its nominative case, in number and person : as

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via. *Sen.*
The way to good manners is never too late.

*'Ο ποιμήν ὁ καλὸς, τὴν ψυχὴν ἀντοῦ τιθησιν
 ὑπὲρ τῶν προβατῶν.* *John, Ch. x. 11.*

The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.

The nominative case of pronouns is very seldom expressed, except for the sake of distinction, or emphasis : as

Vos damnastis.
 You have condemned me, (especially you).

'Εγώ ἐμι ή Θύρα. *John, Ch. x. 9.*
 I am the door.

Sometimes a sentence is the nominative case to the verb : as

*Emollit ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
 nec sinit esse feros.* *Ovid.*

*To have learnt the liberal sciences thoroughly,
 Softens much the manners, nor suffers them to be brutal.*

Tὸ γὰρ τραφῆναι μη κακῶς, ἀιδὼ φέρει. *Euripides.*
Well educated confers modesty.

Sometimes an adverb with a genitive case is the nominative to the verb : as

Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello.

Part of the men fell in the war.

'Οι πέλας ἤκουσαν.

The neighbours heard.

The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second than the third.

When the verb agrees with two or more substantives in the singular number, joined by a copulative conjunction, the verb is put in the plural number, and of the most worthy person : as

Tuus pater et ego, te dolentes quærebamus.

Thy father and I, have sought thee sorrowing.

"Εἰτε ἐν ἑγώ, εἴτε ἐκεῖνοι, θτω κηρύσσομεν. 1 Cor. xv. 11.

Therefore whether it were I, or they, so we preach.

Verbs of the infinitive mood, frequently place an accusative case, instead of a nominative before themselves, the conjunction *quod* or *ut* being omitted : as

Te rediisse incolumem, gadeo.

I rejoice that you have returned in safety.

Περιπατήσαι ὑμᾶς ἀξίως τῶν Κυρίων. Col. i. 10.

That ye might walk worthy of the Lord.

A verb placed between two nominative cases of different numbers, may agree with either of them : as

Amantium ira, amoris integratio est. Ter.

The quarrels of lovers, are the renewing of love.

Τῇ πόλει, ἐσὶν δμορος, Κολωνίδες. Paus.

Colonides, is a place very near to the city.

Verbs impersonal have not a nominative case expressed : as

Tædet me vita.

I am weary of life.

Xρῆ σοι φίλων.

You have need of friends.

A noun of multitude in the singular number, is often joined to a verb in the plural : as

Pars abiére.

Part have gone away.

'Ως φασάν ή πλήθυς.

Thus said the multitude.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Neuter nouns of the plural number, require a verb in the singular : as

Τῷ ἀργυρῷ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα.

All things are obedient to money.

Sometimes even masculine and feminine nouns in the plural number, require a verb in the singular : as

'Αχεῖται ὄμφατι μελέων.

The recital of songs resound.

Every dual noun is necessarily plural, so that a nominative dual, is able to be joined to a verb in the plural number : as

"Αμφω ἔλεγον.

Both did say.

But on the other hand, every plural noun is not of the dual number.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns, agree with their substantives, in case, gender, number, and person : as

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno. *Juv.*
An uncommon bird in the world, and very much like to a black swan.

Xρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστι κοινὸν ἀγαθόν. *Menand.*
A good man is a common good.

Sometimes a sentence supplies the place of a substantive, the adjective being put in the neuter gender : as

Auditō, regem Doroberniam proficisci.
It being heard, that the king was gone to Dover.

Χαλεπὸν, συνίθεται μάκραν λάσασθαι. *Philon.*
It is a difficult thing, to correct old habits.

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine than the neuter.

Two or more substantives, although each be of the singular number, have the adjective in the plural number, and of the most worthy gender : as

Rex et regina, sunt beati.
The king and the queen are blessed.

**Ἀδελφος, ή ἀδέλφη γυμνὸι.* *Jam. ii. 15.*
If a brother or sister be naked.

Frequently, when all or any of the substantives signify things without life, the adjective is put in the neuter gender, (*negotia* or *χρήματα* being understood) : as

Laus et imperium, sunt bona.
Praise and power, are good.

Νάρδος καὶ χρυσὸς, δοκῶνσι ἀγαθὰ.
Spikenard and gold, appear good.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Yet the dual substantive may be joined to an adjective in the plural number : as

Φίλας περὶ χεῖρε βάλωμεν. Homer.
We cast our two dear hands around.

Compound and derivative adjectives ending in *ος*, are commonly of the common gender : as

'Εφάνη ροδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς. Homer.
The rosy-fingered morn appeared

And some other adjectives not compounded : as

Παντοῖων τοιάτων λόλον ἐικόνα.
An image speaking all sorts of languages.

Adjectives often change their substantives into the genitive case : as

Φαῦλοι ἀνθρώπων for **ἀνθρώποι.**
Wicked men.

Substantives are often used for adjectives : as

Μάγος τέχνη.
Magic art.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE RELATIVE AND ANTECEDENT.

The relative agrees with its antecedent, in gender, number, and person, but *not* in case : as

— — — *Vir bonus est quis?*
Qui consulta patrum, **qui** leges, juraque servat. Hor.
— — — Who is a good man?
He who keeps the decrees of the senators,
he who keeps the laws and rites.

Χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, η με τιμᾶτε. Halicar.
I thank you for the honor, with which you have honored me.

Sometimes a sentence is put for the antecedent, the relative being then in the neuter gender : as

In tempore ad eam veni, quod rerum omnium est primum. *Ter.*
I came in season to her, which is the chiefest of all things.

Mὴ μεθύσκεσθε οἴνῳ, ἐν τῷ ἑταῖρῳ ἀσωτίᾳ. *Eph. v. 18.*
Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.

A relative pronoun being placed between two substantives of different genders and numbers, may agree with either of them : as

Homines tuentur illum globum, quae terra dicitur. *Cic.*
Men regard that globe, which is called the earth.

Tῷ σπέρματι σε, δὲ εστι Χριστὸς. *Gal. iii. 16.*
To thy seed, which is Christ.

Sometimes the relative agrees with the primitive pronoun, which is understood in the possessive : as

————— Omnes omnia
bona dicere, et laudare fortunas *meas*,
qui gnatum *haberem*, tali ingenio præditum. *Terence.*

————— All men began to say
all good things, and to praise my good fortune,
who had a son, endued with such a disposition.

Nῦν ἀναγινώσκεις τὰ γράμμata τὰ ἐμὰ, δέ εἰμι φύγας.
Now you read my writings, who am an exile.

If a nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence : as

Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest. *Ovid.*
Thanks are not due for the service, which reluctance retards.

Οἵς προητόι μαστεν ὁ Θεὸς. *Eph. ii. 10.*
Which God hath before ordained.

But if no nominative case come between the relative and

the verb, the relative shall be the nominative case to the verb : as

Qui angas te animi. Ter.
You who torment yourself in mind.

**H̄ τις ἐτίνειντολη πρώτη, ἐν ἐπαγγελμάτι.* Eph. vi. 2.
Which is the first commandment, with promise.

GREEK EXCEPTIONS.

Among the attics, the relative and antecedent will both be in the same case : as

Xρῶμαι βιβλία, οἷς ἔχω.
I use the books, which I have.

Among the attics, the antecedent is sometimes put by attraction in the same case, and in the same member of a sentence, with the relative : as

Oὗτος ἐσίν, ὁ ν λέγεις ἀνθρώπον.
This is the man, concerning whom you speake.

And also in Latin, among the poets, the same form is sometimes used : as

Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est.
The city, which I build, is yours.

Of Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS.

SUBSTANTIVES.

When two substantives come together, betokening different things, the latter shall be put in the genitive case : as

Crescit amor summi, quantum ipsa pecunia, crescit. *Juv.* xiv. 139.
The love of money increases, as the money itself, increases.

Παν' ἀλος, δὸν λός· Ἰησὸν Χριστὸν. *Romans.* i. 1.
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ.

This genitive is sometimes changed into a dative case : as

Urbi pater est, urbique maritus. *Lucian.*
He is a father to the city, and a husband to the city.

'Οὐκ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἤδαπε θυμῷ. *Homer.*
It pleased not the mind of Agamemnon.

An adjective put in the neuter gender without a substantive, sometimes requires the genitive case after it : as

Paululum pecuniae.
A very little money.

Τὸ κράτειτον τῆς φιλοσοφίας.
The best branch of philosophy.

The genitive case of proper names is sometimes put alone, the former substantive being understood by the figure ellipsis : as

_____ ubi ad *Diane* veneris,
ito ad dextram ; (understand templum.) *Terence.*

_____ when you shall have come to the temple of Diana,
turn to the right hand.

Nηλεὺς ὁ Κρόδρον, (understand νιὸς). *Hom.*
Neleus the son of Codrus.

Two substantives signifying the same thing, are put in the same case: as

Effodiuntur *opes, irritamenta* malorum. *Ovid.*
Riches, the temptation to evil, are dug out of the earth.

Πάντας, δῶνλος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. *Rom.* i. 1.
Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ.

Praise, dispraise, or the quality of a thing, is put in the ablative, or in the genitive case; in Greek, in the dative or genitive: as

Ingenui *vultus* puer, ingenuique *pudoris.* *Juv.* xi. 154.
A boy of pleasing countenance, and graceful modesty.

Ἀνὴρ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.
A man of great virtue.

LATIN ADDITIONS.

Opus and *usus*, when they signify “need,” require an ablative case: as

Tuā *auctoritate*, nobis *opus* est. *Cic.*
There is need to us, of your authority.

Opus seems to be put adjectively for the word “necessarius,” and then it governs a dative case: as

Dux *nobis* et auctor, *opus* est. *Cic. Fam.* 2. 6.
A leader and an adviser is necessary for us.



CONSTRUCTION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, memory, fear, and the contrary, require a genitive case ; as

Est natura hominum, novitatis avida. Pliny.
It is the nature of men, to be fond of novelty.

$\Delta\upsilon\sigma\acute{e}\rho\omega\varsigma\tau\bar{\eta}\varsigma\delta\grave{\alpha}\xi\eta\varsigma.$
Exceedingly in love with glory.

With most other adjectives that denote an affection of the mind.

Verbal adjectives in “ax,” and Greek verbals in “ικος,” also require a genitive case : as

Audax ingens.
Bold in disposition.

Ἄγαθὸς δὲ Θεὺς, καὶ ἡ γὰρ θῶν τοῖς ἀξιοῖς, παρεκτικός. Basil.

God is good, and a distributor of good things to the worthy.

Nouns partitive, numerals, comparatives, and superlatives, and certain adjectives put partitively, require a genitive case of the noun, from which they borrow their gender : as

Utrum horum, mavis, accipe.
Take, which ever of these you like.

Ἐκαστον τῶν ζώων.
Each of the animals.

They are also used with these prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *inter*, *ἐξ*, *ἀπό*, *μετά* : as

Tertius ab *Aeneād.*
The third from *Aeneas*.

Πολλὸν τῶν ἀπὸ παιδείας συναθροῖσιν. Athenaeus,
Collecting together many men of learning.

The word “secundus,” is sometimes joined to a dative case, but “δεύτερος” in Greek, only to a genitive : as

Haud ulli veterum virtute secundus. *Virg. Aen.* ii. 441.
Not inferior to any of the ancients in valour.

'Ο ν δ ε ν ὃς δ ε ν τ ε ρ ος.
Inferior to nobody.

The word that asks a question, and the word that answers it; if nouns, must be in the same case, and if verbs, in the same mood and tense : as

Quarum rerum nulla est satietas? *Dixitiarum.*
Of what things is there no satiety? Of riches.

Tις εΙ Κύριε; Ιη σοῦς, δν συ διώκεις. *Acts xxvi.* 15.
Who art thou, Lord? Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives by which convenience, inconvenience, likeness, unlikeness, pleasure, submission, or relation to any thing is signified, require a dative case : as

Si facis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris. *Juv. xiv.* 71.
If you cause your son to be serviceable to his people, and beneficial to his country.

'Αχάριστός εσι, καὶ πονηρὸς φύσει. *Demosth.*
He is an ungrateful man, and depraved by nature.

To this rule are referred nouns, compounded with the prepositions, *con*, *σὺν*, and *δι*,

Conservus tibi.
A fellow servant with thee.

Σύντροφος σοι.
A person educated with thee.

Certain adjectives which signify likeness are also joined to a genitive case : as

Quem metuis, par *hujus* erat. *Lucan.*
He whom you fear, was like unto this man.

"Ομοιος ἀνθρώπῳ.

Like to this man.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus, ἔνθετος, ικανὸς, δεινὸς, χρήσιμος, and many other words, are sometimes joined to an accusative case with a preposition : as

Natus ad gloriam. *Cic.*
Born to glory.

Xρήσιμος ἐἰς τὰ πολεμικά. *Aristotle.*
Useful in military matters.

Verbals in "bilis" taken passively, participials in "dūs," and Greek verbals in "τος," govern a dative case : as

———— Nulli penetrabilis astro,
Lucus iners. *Statius.*

———— A thick grove, penetrable by no star.

Μεμπτὸς οὐ μῆν.

You are to be blamed by us.

LATIN ADDITIONS.

Communis, alienus, immunis, are joined to a genitive, dative, and an ablative with a preposition : as

Commune *animantium omnium* est. *Cic.*
It is common, to all living things.

Alienus *ambitioni.* *Seneca.*
Devoid of ambition.

Immunes *ab illis malis* sumus.
We are exempt from these evils.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

The measure of magnitude is subjoined to adjectives, in the accusative, ablative, and genitive cases; in Greek, to an accusative, and sometimes a genitive: as

Turris, centum pedes alta.
A tower, one hundred feet high.

Tε Μαιάνδρου τὸ εὖρός ἐστι δύο πλέθρα, οὐ δυῶν πλεθρῶν. Xen.
The breadth of the Meander is two plethra.

The accusative case is sometimes subjoined to adjectives, and participles, the preposition "secundum" or "κατὰ," being understood: as

Os, humerosque, Deo similis.
Like to a God, as to countenance and shoulders.

Αἰθίοψ, λευκὸς τοὺς ὀδόντας.
An Ethiopian, white as to his teeth,

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

In Greek there being no Ablative Case, they use a Dative, or a Genitive Case.

Adjectives, which pertain to plenty or want, sometimes require an ablative, sometimes a genitive; in Greek, a genitive or dative: as

Dives equum, dives pictas vestis, et auri. Virg.
Rich in horses, rich in embroidered garments, and in gold.

Ταβιθὴ ἦν πλήρης ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, καὶ ἐλεημοσυνῶν, ἣν ἐπόιει.
Acts, ix. 36.
Tabitha was full of good works, and alms-deeds, which she did.

Adjectives and substantives govern an ablative, signifying the cause, form, or manner of a thing; in Greek, a dative: as

Pallidus *ird.*
Pale with anger.

Μακαρίοι, οἱ καθαροὶ τῇ καρδίᾳ. *Matt. v. 8.*
Blessed are the pure in heart.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, liber, with adjectives, signifying price, require an ablative case; in Greek, a genitive: as

Dignus es odio. *Ter.*
You are worthy of hatred.

Ἄξιος, ὁ ἐργάτης, τοῦ μισθοῦ αὐτοῦ. *Luke. x. 17.*
The labourer is worthy of his hire.

Some of these admit a genitive case: as

Magnorum indignaus avorum. *Virg.*
Unworthy of his great ancestors.

Ἀνάξιον τῆς τῶν προγόνων δόξης. *Dem.*
Unworthy of the glory of his ancestors.

Comparatives, when they may be explained by the word "quam," admit an ablative case; in Greek, a genitive case: as

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum. *Hor.*
Silver is cheaper than gold, gold than virtues.

Τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης ἀδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο.
Nothing is more vain than curiosity.

Tanto, quanto, hoc, eo, and quo, with many other words, which signify the measure of excess, also ætate, and natu; likewise πολλῷ τοσοντῷ, ὅσῳ, ποσῷ, τοσῷ, &c., and even their accusative cases, πολλὸν, ὅσον, πόσον, τόσον, &c., are joined to comparatives and superlatives: as

Tanto *pessimus omnium poeta.*
By so much the worst poet of all.

Πολλῷ βελτίον ἔτι.
It is much better.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, ἐμοῖς, σοῦν, δ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, σφῶν, the genitive cases, of the primitive pronouns are used, when a person is signified : as

Languet desiderio *tuis*. *Ovid.*
She languishes for want of you.

Εἰκὼν *σου*. *Herod.*
The image of you.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, ἐμὸς, σὸς, ἐδός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, are used when an, action or possession of a thing is signified : as

Favet desiderio *tuo*.
She favors your desire.

Πατὴρ ἐμὸς.
My father.

These possessives, meus, tuus, noster, and vester, receive after them these genitive cases, ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, trium, omnium, plurium, paucorum, cuiusque, and the genitive cases of participles, which are referred to the primitive, understood in them : as

Dixi mea *unius* operā, rempublicam esse salvam. *Cic.*
I said that by my single service, the republic was safe.

Τὴν *σαυτῆς* ψυχὴν διελεύσεται ῥομφᾶια. *Luke.* ii. 35.
A sword shall pierce through thy own soul.

Sui and suus, οὗ, δος, ἐδός, σφέτερος, & ἔαντε, are reciprocals, that is, they are always reflected to the principal thing that goes before them : as

Petrus nimium admiratur *se*, parcit erroribus *suis*.
Peter admires himself too much, he spares his own errors.

Ο ἐνρῶν τὴν ψυχὴν ἀντὸν, ἀπολέσει ἀντὴν. *Matt.* x. 39.
He that findeth his life, shall lose it.

These demonstrative pronouns hic, ἄτος ; iste, αὐτὸς ; ille, ἕκεινος ; are thus distinguished from each other; hic, and ἄτος,

point out the person nearest to me; *iste*, and *άντος*; that person which is nearest to the person addressed; *ille*, and *έκεινος*; that man which is at a distance from both.

Hic, ἄντος; *ille, έκεινος*; when they refer to two persons or things mentioned before; *hic* and *όντος*, refer to the latter; *ille* and *έκεινος*, to the former: as

Nihil est nisi pontus et aer,
Nubibus *hic* tumidus, fluctibus *ille* minax.

There is nothing but sea and air,
the latter, threatening with clouds;
the former, threatening with waves.

Όντοι τε γὰρ ὑπολαμβάνοντις ὁν τοῦς ὄρνιθας ὅνδε τῶνς ἀπαντώντας ἔιδεντα τὰ συμφέροντα τοῖς μαγευομένοις, ἀλλα τῶνς θεοὺς δὲ τοιτῶν ἀντα σημάνειν καὶ έκεινος ὄντως ἐνόμιζεν.

For these suppose that neither the birds nor those who meet them, know the things expedient for them: but that the Gods, by their means, signify the same; so that man also thought.

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Verbs substantive as, *sum*, *forem*, *fio*, *existō*; *έμι*, *γίνομαι*, *ὑπάρχω*; certain verbs passive of calling, as, *nominor*, *appellor*, *dicor*, *vocor*, *καλέομαι*, *σπητομαι*, &c.; and certain other verbs, govern a nominative case after them: as

Deus est summum bonum.

God is the chief good.

Κακῶν ἐπικάλυμμα ἔστι, ὁ πλοῦτος.

Wealth, is a covering for evils.

And also all verbs admit an adjective after them, which agrees with the nominative case of the verb, in case, gender, and number: as

Pii orant taciti.

Pious men pray silently.

Παῖς μου βέβληται παραλυτικὸς. Matt. viii. 6.

My son lieth afflicted with the palsey.

GREEK ADDITIONS.

The participle **Ὥν** is elegantly put after the verb **τυγχάνω**, with another nominative case : as

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὅν σοφός.
Socrates is wise.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Sum, or **ἔιμι**, requires a genitive case when it signifies possession, duty, property, custom, or that which has respect to any thing : as

Pecus est Melibæi. *Virg.*

The cattle is the property of Melibæus.

Ἐάν τε ζῶμεν ; ἐάν τε ἀποθνήσκομεν, τοῦ Κυρίου ἔσμεν.

Rom. xiv. 8.

Whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.

These nominative cases are excepted, **meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluimum, ἔμόν, σόν, ἐὸν, νωτίερον, ὑμέτερον, ἡμέτερον, σφέτερον, ἀνθρώπινον, θηρώδον** : as

Non est meum, contra senatum dicere. *Cic.*

It is not my duty, to speak against the senate.

Ἄνθρωπινὸν ἔσι δργίζεσθαι.

It is a human thing to be angry.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, absolving, and the like, require a genitive case, which signifies the crime : as

Qui alterum *incusat probri*, eum ipsum se intueri oportet. *Plaut.*

He who accuses another man of dishonesty, ought to look into himself.

Τῆς ἀδικίας, τὸν Σωκράτην, ὁ καθήγορος ἀιτιᾶται.

The accuser, accuses Socrates of impiety.

This genitive case is changed in Latin into the ablative, either with or without a preposition ; in Greek, into the case the preposition governs : as

Putavi eā de re te esse admonendum. Cic.
I thought that you ought to have been admonished of this very thing.

Διώκω σε περὶ θανάτου. Xenop.

I accuse you of a capital crime.

Uterque, nullus, alter, aliis, ambo, and the superlative degree, are joined to verbs of this kind in the ablative case : as

Accusas furti an stupri ? Utroque or de utroque, ambobus or de ambobus.
Do you accuse me of theft or of infamy ? Of each, of both.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, κῆδομαι and σπλαγχνίζω require a genitive case, but ἐλέέω is construed with an accusative : as

Is suarum rerum satagit. Ter.

He has enough to do of his own affairs.

Ἐσυκας, ἡμῶν ἔδεν κῆδεσθαι. Plato.

You seem, to care nothing for us.

Ἐλέησον ἡμᾶς, Κύριε. Matt. xx. 30.

Have mercy on us, O Lord.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, ἀναμιμνήσκω, ληθίσκομαι, μέμνημαι, govern a genitive or an accusative : as

Date fidēi reminiscitur.

He remembers his promise.

Ἐμνήσθην τοῦ ρήματος Κυρίου. Acts. xi. 15.

I remembered the word of the Lord.

Potior, is joined either to a genitive or ablative, κρατεω, to a genitive case : as

Romani, signorum et armorum, potiti sunt. Sall. B.J. 77.

The Romans gained the standards, and arms.

Τὴς πόλεως ἐκράγησε βίᾳ. Isocrates.

He obtained the city by force.

GREEK ADDITIONS.

All verbs of sense, except seeing, govern a genitive case : as

"Ηκουσε τῆς βοῆς.
He heard the noise.

Among the attics, all verbs of sense govern an accusative.

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

All verbs govern a dative case of that thing, to which any thing is acquired, or from which it is taken away : as

Mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur. *Plaut.*
There is neither sowing, nor mowing to me.

Φιλίππῳ ζῆ, οὐ τῇ πατρίδι. *Demosth.*
He lives for Philip, not for his country.

To this rule belong verbs of many different kinds.

In the first place, verbs signifying convenience or inconvenience, require a dative case : as

Non potes *mihi* commodare, nec incommodare.
You are not able to do good, or to do harm to me.

Γυναιξὶ, κόσμον ἡ σιγὴ φέρει. *Soph.*
Silence becomes an ornament to women.

Of these *juvo*, *lædo*, *delecto*, *ἀφελέω*, *βλάπτω*, *τέρπω*, and certain other verbs, require an accusative case : as

Fessum quies plurimūm juvat.
Rest delights much the wearied person.

Πτηνοῖσι μύθοις τέρψαι φρένας. *Eurip. Or.* 1174.
To delight the mind, though with but fleeting words.

Verbs of comparing, require a dative case : as

Sic *parvis*, componere magna solebam. *Virg.*
So I was accustomed to compare great things, with small.

Οὐμοιωθήσω ἀντὸν ἀγδρὶ φρονίμῳ. *Matt.* vii. 20.
I will liken him to a wise man.

Sometimes they require in Latin an ablative case, with the preposition "cum," sometimes an accusative case, with the prepositions "ad" and "inter;" in Greek, the case the preposition governs : as

Comparo Virgilium cum *Homero*.
I compare Virgil with Homer.

Πρὸς τὴν μέλλονσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι ἐις ἡμᾶς. *Rom.* viii. 18.
To be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Verbs of giving and restoring, govern a dative case : as

Fortuna *multis* dat nimir, satis *nulli*. *Martial.*
Fortune gives too much to some, enough to nobody.
Μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἁγιὸν τοῖς κνοῦ. *Matt.* vii. 6.
Give not that which is holy, to the dogs.

Verbs of promising or paying, require a dative case : as
Quae *tibi* promitto, ac recipio, sanctissimè esse observaturum.

Cic. *Fam.* 5. 8.
Those things which I promise to you, and engage to observe most religiously.

Καὶ ἀφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν, ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφίεμεν.
ταῖς ὀφειλέταις ἡμῶν. *Matt.* vi. 12.
And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

Verbs of commanding or telling, require a dative case : as

Imperat, aut servit, collecta, pecunia *cuique*. *Hor.*
Money hoarded up, commands or obeys, every body.
Πᾶς ὁ προσευχόμενος, τῷ Θεῷ διαλέγεται. *Chrys.*
Every one who prays, speaks to God.

Except *rego* and *guberno*, which govern an accusative.

case ; *tempero* and *moderor* which govern at one time an accusative, at another a dative case : as

Orbem, Deus ipse gubernat.
God himself governs the world.

Verbs of trusting, govern a dative case : as

— Vacuis committere *venis*
Nil nisi lene deceat. *Hor. Sat.* 2. 4. 25.
— It becomes us to commit nothing
but that which is mild to empty veins.

**Ος πισεύει τοῖς παροῦσιν, ἀνόητος ἐστι.* *Isocrates.*
He who trusts to things present, is a foolish man.

Verbs of complying with, and of opposing, govern a dative case : as

Semper obtemperat pius filius *patri*.
A pious son always obeys his father.

Πιεθαρχεῖν δεῖ θεῷ, μᾶλλον ἢ ἀνθρώποις. *Acts. v. 29.*
We ought to obey God, rather than men.

Verbs of threatening, and being angry with, require a dative case : as

Utrique mortem est minitatus. *Cic.*
He threatened death to both of them.
'Εγὼ τοῖς κατηγόροις μονὸν ὄν πάνυ χαλεπάινω. *Plato.*
I evidently am not angry at my accusers.

Sum and *έμι*, with their compounds, require a dative case, with the exception of *possum* : as

Rex pius, est *reipublicæ* ornementum.
A pious king, is an ornament to the republic.
Δύω χρεωφέλεται ἡσαν δανεισθῆ τινι. *Luke. vii. 41.*
There was a certain creditor, which had two debtors.

Verbs compounded with these prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *ἀντὶ*, *ἐν*, *ἐπὶ*, *κατὰ*, *παρὰ*, *περὶ*, *πρὸς*, *ὑπὸ*, *σὺν*, govern a dative case : as

Ego meis *majoribus* virtute præluxi. Cic. in Sall.
I outshone my ancestors in valour.

Tῷ γὰρ βούληματι αὐτοῦ τίς ἀνθέτηκε. Rom. ix. 19.
For who hath resisted his will.

Verbs compounded with these adverbs, *bene*, *satis*, and *male*, govern a dative case; in Greek, compounded with the adverbs *εὖ*, *καλῶς*, *κακῶς*, they govern an accusative: as

Dii *tibi* benefaciant.
May the Gods bless thee.

Εὐλογεῖτε τοὺς καθαρωμένους ὑμᾶς. Matt. v. 44.
Bless them, which curse you.

Many of these verbs change the dative, into another case: as

Præstat ingenio aliis *alium*. Quinct. i. l.
One man excels another in genius.

Φιλῶν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι. Xen.
To pay attention to our friends.

Est and *ἔτι*, put for “*habeo*,” require a dative case: as

Est *mīhi* namque domi pater, est injusta noverca. Virg.
I have a father at home, I have an unjust stepmother.

Θυγάτηρ μονογενῆς ἦν ἀντῷ. Luke. viii. 42.
For he had an only daughter.

Suppetit and *ὑπάρχει*, are similar to the verb “*est*:” as

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus. Horace.
For he is not a poor man, who has a sufficiency.

Ἄργυριον καὶ χρυσίον ὅνχ ὑπάρχει μοι. Acts. iii. 6.
Silver and gold have I not.

Sum and *ἔμι*, with many other verbs, require a double dative case: as

Exilio est avidis mare nautis. Hor. Od. i. 28. 18.
The sea is for a destruction to greedy sailors.

Τοῦτ' ἔσιν μοι κερδαίνοντι.
This thing is for gain to me.

These dative cases, *tibi*, or *sibi*, or even *miki*, are added for the sake of elegance : as

Suo sibi gladio hunc jugula. *Ter. Adel.* v. 8. 35.
I kill this man with his own sword.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Verbs transitive of every kind, whether they be active, deponent, or common, require an accusative case : as

Percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est. *Horace.*
Avoid an inquisitive person, for the same is a blab.

Μεγαλύτερι ἡ ψυχή μου τὸν Κύριον. *Luke.* i. 46.
My soul doth magnify the Lord.

Verbs neuter have an accusative case of a kindred signification : as

Duram servit servitudem.
He serves a hard servitude.

Ἵδοντες δὲ τὸν ἀσέρα, ἐχαρήσαν χαρὰν μεγάλην. *Matt.* ii. 10.
When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

Some verbs govern an accusative case figuratively : as

Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea, certè. *Virg. Aen.* i. 332.
Nor does your voice sound human, O Goddess, surely.

Μακάριοι δι πεινῶντες, καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην. *Matt.* v. 6.
Blessed are they which do hunger, and thirst after righteousness.

Verbs of asking, teaching, clothing, or concealing, commonly govern a double accusative case : as

Tu modo posce deos veniam. *Virg.*
Now do you ask pardon of the Gods.

Πολλὰ τὸν ἀνθρωπὸν ὁ λιμός διδάσκει. *Prov.*
Hunger teaches a man many things.

Verbs of this kind also in the passive voice, have an accusative case after them : as

Posceris extra bovis.

You are asked for the entrails of an ox.

Καὶν παρὰ τοῦ διαβόλου τὸν φθόνον, ἐδιδάχθη. *Basil.*

Cain was taught envy by the devil.

Common nouns are added to verbs with a preposition, if they denote motion to a place : as

Ad *templum* Palladis ibant.

They went to the temple of Pallas.

'Εισελθεῖν εἰς τὴν βασιλέιαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. *Acts. xiv. 22.*

To enter into the kingdom of God.

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Every verb admits an ablative case, signifying the instrument, cause, or manner of an action ; in Greek, they admit a dative : as

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis. *Virg. En. x. 130.*

These began to defend themselves with darts, those with stones.

'Ανεῖλε δὲ Ἰάκωβον, τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰωάννου μαχαίρᾳ. *Acts. xii. 2.*

And he killed James, the brother of John with the sword.

The noun of price is added to certain verbs in the ablative case ; in Greek, in the genitive : as

Teruncio, seu vitiosū nuce, non emerim.

I would not buy him at a farthing, or a rotten nut.

Οὐχὶ πέντε στρουθία πολεῖται ἀσσαρίων δύο. *Luke. xii. 6.*

Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings.

Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, are often placed by themselves, the word “ pretio ” being understood : as

Vili venit triticum.

Wheat is sold at a low rate.

These genitive cases placed without substantives are excepted : tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque πολλοῦ, μείζονος, πλειτοῦ, παντὸς, ὀλίγου, μικρῆς, ἐλάττονος, ἐλαχίσον, τοσόντε, δσον, ὕδεντος : as

Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris. Cic.

You will be esteemed by others, as you esteem yourself.

Πολλαὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν τιμάμενος. Chrys.

Valuing our friendship at much.

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii, are peculiarly added to verbs of esteeming : as

Ego illum flocci pendo, qui me pili aestimat.

I do not value him a straw, who esteems me at a hair.

Verbs of abounding, filling, loading, and the contrary to these, are joined to an ablative case ; in Greek, to a genitive : as

Amore abundas, Antipho !

O Antipho, you abound in love.

Πληρώσεις με ἐν φροσύνῃς.

Thou shalt fill me with joy.

But some of these words after the Greek usage, are joined to a genitive case : as

Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinae. Virg. *Aen.* i. 219.
They are filled with old wine, and fat venison.

Μάλα πεινῶσι χρημάτων. Xen.

They hunger much after riches.

Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico, supersedeo, are joined to an ablative ; in Greek, to a genitive or dative : as

Carnibus vescor.

I eat flesh.

·Απόλαυε μὲν τῷ νπαρόντων ἀγαθῷν, ὡς θνητὸς. Isocr.
Enjoy the present good, as a mortal.

Mereor, with the adverbs bene, male, melius, pejus, optime, pessime, are joined to an ablative case with the

preposition *de*; in Greek *ποιέω*, is joined to an accusative case with the adverbs, *εὖ*, *καλώς*, *κακῶς*: as

De me nunquam bene meritus est.
He never deserved well of me.

Καλῶς ποιεῖτε τοὺς μισοῦντας ὑμᾶς. Matt. v. 44.
Do good to them that hate you.

Certain verbs of receiving, of being distant, and of taking away, are sometimes joined to a dative case: as

— Paulum *sepulta* distat *inertia*,
Celata virtus. Horace.
Concealed virtue differs little, from buried sloth.

Τῷ ψεύδει ταχὺ διαφωνεῖ τ' ἀληθές. Aristotle.
Truth is altogether dissonant from a lie.

The ablative case absolute is added to any verbs you please; in Greek, the genitive or accusative cases absolute: as *Imperante Augusto*, natus est Christus; *imperante Tiberio*, crucifixus. Christ was born during the reign of Augustus, he was crucified in the reign of Tiberius.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, μηδὲν ισχύει φθόνος. Nazian.
God favouring us, envy can avail nothing.

To certain verbs the ablative or accusative case of the part affected is added, but in Greek the genitive, and in Latin also, the genitive is used : as

Aegrotat animo, magis quam corpore.
He is more sick in mind, than in body.

Λύκον τῶν οὐτων κρατέω. *Proverb.*

I hold a wolf by the ears.

I hold a wolf by the ears.

VERBS PASSIVE.

The ablative case of the doer, is added to verbs passive, with the preposition, a or ab, and sometimes a dative:

in Greek a genitive case, with the prepositions, παρά, ὑπὸ, &c. : as

Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. *Horace.*

He is praised by these men, he is blamed by those.

Ίνα μὴ πλεονεκτηθῶμεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Σατανᾶ. *2 Cor. ii. 10.*

That we be not overcome by Satan.

The other cases remain in passive verbs, which were used in the active : as

Accusaris a me furti.

You are accused by me of theft.

Διαλλάγηθι τῷ ἀδελφῷ σε. *Matt. v. 24.*

Be thou reconciled to thy brother.

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, are verbs neuter passive, and δοκέω, ἐνδοκιμέω, μεταβάλλω, χρηματίζω, γέμω, ἔοικα, &c., have a passive signification : as

A præceptore vapulabis.

You will be beaten by your master.

Νέος ὅν, ἐδόκεν μὲν φρονεῖν, ἐφρόνεν δ' οὐδὲν. *Menander.*

When I was young, I thought myself to be wise, but I had no wisdom.

VERBS OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

Verbs of the infinitive mood, are added to certain verbs, participles, adjectives, and even substantives : as

Dicere quae puduit, scribere jussit amor. *Ovid.*

Those things which I was ashamed to say, love commanded me to write.

Ὦ Λέοντε νοτο ἀπαγγεῖλαι τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀντοῦ.

Matt. xxviii. 9.

And as they went to tell his disciples.

Sometimes verbs of the infinitive mood, are put alone by the figure ellipsis : as

Hinc *spargere voces,*
 In vulgum ambiguas. *Virg.* (Understand incipiebat.)
 From this time he began to propagate among the populace
 insinuations.

'Αἰεὶ δὲ πιστέειν, καὶ ὑπεροχὸν ἔμμεναι ἀλλων. (Understand χρη.)
 It becomes you always to be the most valiant, and distinguished above
 others.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

The Greeks use the Infinitive Mood, with or without an Article in the Neuter Gender, for the Gerunds and Supines.

Gerunds in di, have the same construction with genitive cases, and depend sometimes, upon substantives; sometimes, upon adjectives: as

Cecropias innatus apes, amor urget habendi. *Virg.*
 The love of life excites the Attic bees.

'Εξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ ὥδος τῷ ἀνθρώπου, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀφίεναι ἀμαρτίας, *Matt. ix. 6.*

The son of man has power, to forgive sins upon the earth.

Gerunds in do, have the same construction with ablative cases, in Greek with dative cases: as

Scribendi ratio conjuncta cum loquendo est. *Quinct.*
 The art of writing is joined with speaking.

'Εν τῷ τὴν χειρά σου ἐκτέινειν. *Acts iv. xxx.*
 By stretching forth thy hand.

Gerunds in dum, have the same construction with accusative cases: as

Locus amplissimus ad agendum. *Cicero.*
 A place very honorable to plead in.

'Εξειμι πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι.
 I go out to fight.

When necessity is signified, gerunds ending in dum, are used without a preposition, the verb "est" being added: as

Orandum est, ut sit mens sana, in corpore sano. *Juvenal.*
We must pray to have a sound mind, in a sound body.

The Greeks, for this purpose, use a verbal adjective ending in "*τεον*": as

Νεοῖς ζηλώτεον τοῦς γερόντας. *Xen.*
It becomes the young to emulate their elders.

Gerunds in Latin, are often changed into nouns adjective: as

Ad accusandos homines, duci premio, proximum latrocinio est.
To be persuaded by a bribe, to accuse men, is akin to robbery.

SUPINES.

The Greeks have no Supine, and therefore use an Infinitive Mood.

The supine in "um" signifies actively, and follows a verb or participle, signifying motion to a place: as

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ. *Ovid.*
They come to see, and to be seen themselves.

Οὐκ ἥλθον βαλεῖν ἐιρήνην, ἀλλὰ μάχαιραν. *Matt. x. 34.*
I came not to send peace, but a sword.

The supine in "u" signifies passively, and follows nouns adjective: as

Quod factu fædum est, idem est et dictu turpe.
That which is base to be done, the same is also shameful to be spoken.
"Α ποιεῖν ἀσχρὸν, ταῦτα νόμιζε, μηδὲ λέγειν εἶναι καλὸν. *Isocr.*
Those things which are disgraceful to be done, consider them dis-honourable to be spoken.

NOUNS OF TIME AND PLACE.

Nouns which signify part of time, are frequently put in the ablative case; in Greek, in the genitive case: as

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis sapit.* *Pliny.*
No man is wise at all hours.

'Ηλιος νυκτός. *John.* iii. 2.
He came by night.

Nouns which signify duration of time, are commonly put in the accusative case; in Greek, in the accusative or dative cases: as

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur *annos.* *Virgil.*
Here kings shall reign, full three hundred years.

'Ενδω ὅλην νύκτα. *Plato.*
I sleep the whole night.

SPACE OF PLACE.

Space of place is put in the accusative case, and sometimes in the ablative; in Greek, only in the accusative: as

Jam mille *passus* processeram.
Now I had advanced a mile.

'Απέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.
It is distant a journey of three days.

NAMES OF PLACES.

Every verb admits a genitive case of the name of a town, in which the action is done, if it be of the f

second declension, and of the singular number ; in Greek, the case that the preposition governs : as

Quid Romæ faciam ? Mentiri nescio. *Jes.*

What should I do at Rome ? I know not how to lye.

Ταῦτα εἰπεν Ἰησοῦς ὁ παῖς ἐν Ιερουσαλήμ. *Luke.* ii. 45.
The child Jesus tarried behind at Jerusalem.

These genitive cases, humi, domi, militiæ, belli, follow the form of proper names : as

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi. *Cic.*

Arms are of little use abroad, unless there be wisdom at home.

But if the name of a town be of the plural number of the third declension, it is put in the ablative case : as

Colchus an Assyrinus ; Thebis nutritus an Argis. *Hor.*

A Colchian or an Assyrian ; brought up at Thebes or at Argos.

Ος ἐμαρτυρεῖτο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Λύστροις καὶ Ἰκονίῳ ἀδελφῶν.

Acts. xvi. 2.

Which was well spoken of by the brethren that were at Lystra, and Iconium.

The names of places are commonly added to verbs signifying motion to a place, in the accusative case without a preposition ; in Greek, to the case that the preposition governs : as

Concessi Cantabrigiam, ad capiendum ingenii cultum.

I retired to Cambridge, to improve myself in learning.

Πορεύομαι ἐις Ῥώμην.

I go to Rome.

Domus and rus are likewise so used : as

Ite domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite capellæ. *Virg.*

Ye she goats, being full, go home, the evening approaches, be gone.

The names of places are commonly added to verbs, signifying motion from a place, in the ablative case, without a preposition ; in Greek, to the case, the preposition

Nisi ante Romd profectus essem, nunc eam relinqueres.

Had you not gone from Rome before, you would leave it now.

'Επῆλθον δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀντιοχείας, καὶ Ἰκωνίου, Ἰουδαιῶν.

Acts. xiv. 19.

And there came thither certain Jews, from Antioch and Iconium.

In Greek they put the affixes ϑ_i , and σ_i , for in a place : as, $\delta\upsilon\pi\alpha\vartheta_i$, in heaven.

The affixes $\chi_o\eta$ and χ_n , for in a place : as, $\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha\chi_o\eta$, in every place.

The affixes ζ_e , σ_e , and ζ_i , for to a place : as, $\delta\upsilon\pi\alpha\vartheta_o\zeta_e$, to heaven.

The affixes $\vartheta_{e\nu}$ and ϑ_i , for from a place : as, $\delta\upsilon\pi\alpha\vartheta_{e\nu}$, from heaven.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Impersonal verbs do not express their nominative case : as

Juvat ire sub umbras.

It is pleasant to go under the shade.

Xρή σε ποιεῖν.

It behoves you to do it.

These impersonals interest and refert are joined to genitive cases, and with the ablative cases feminine of the possessive pronouns, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ : as

Interest *magistratîs* tueri bonos, animadvertere in malos.

It concerns the magistrates to defend the good, punish the bad.

Διαφέρει μοι τέτον. *Plato. Pol. 7.*

It concerns me much of this.

These genitive cases are also added, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem : as

Tanti refert honesta agere.

It concerns you so much to act honestly.

Impersonal verbs put acquisitively require a dative case, those which are put transitively, an accusative : as

A Deo *nobis* benefit.

Blessings are given to us by God.

Δεῖ τὸν νιδὸν τὴν ἀνθρώπου πολλὰ παθεῖν. Luke. ix. 22.

The son of man must suffer many things.

But in Latin the preposition “ad” is peculiarly added to attinet, pertinet, spectat ; in Greek, a dative, or an accusative with a preposition : as

Me vis dicere quod *ad te* attinet. Ter.

Would you have me speak what belongs to you.

Τοῦτο προσήκει μοι. Dem.

This thing pertains to me.

These verbs impersonal, pænitet, tædet, miseret, misereciscit, pudet, piget, take an accusative case with a genitive : as

Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, senectutis eum suæ non pæniteret.
If he had lived to his hundredth year, it would not have repented him
of his old age.

A verb impersonal of the passive voice, may elegantly be taken for any person of either number : as

Statur that is sto, stas, stat, stamus, statis, stant.

It is stood by me, you, him, &c.

GREEK OBSERVATIONS.

These impersonal verbs require a dative of the person, with a genitive of the thing, *δεῖ*, *δεῖται*, *ἐνδεῖ*, *προσδεῖ*, *διαφερεῖ*, *μελέῖ*, *μεταμελέῖ*, *μετέστι* : as

Δεῖ σοι φίλων.

There is need to you of friends.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of the verbs, from which they are formed : as

Duplices tendens ad sidera *palmas*, talia voce refert. *Virg.*

Spreading both his hands towards the stars, he utters such words.

Oὐκ ἔστι πένης, οὐ μηδὲ νέχων, ἀλλ' οὐ πολλῶν ἐπιθυμῶν. *Chrys.*
He is not a poor man who has nothing, but he who covets many things.

A dative case is added to participles of the passive voice, especially if they end in "dus" : as

Magnus civis obiit, et formidatus Othoni.

A mighty citizen is dead, and one dreaded by Otho.

Δι θηρῶν τεσσαράκοντα ὀπτανόμενος ἀντοῖς. *Acts. i. 3.*

Being seen of them, forty days.

Participles when they become nouns, require a genitive case : as

Alieni appetens, sui profusus. *Sall.*

Greedy of another man's property, lavish of his own.

Διδασκόμενος πολέμῳ.

Learned in war.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, signifying actively, require an accusative case : as

Astronomus exosus ad unam mulieres.

An astronomer hating women in general.

Exosus and perosus signifying passively, are construed with a dative : as

Exosus deo et sanctis.

Hated of God and the saints.

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, require an ablative case after them, and often with a preposition ; in Greek, a genitive : as

Bona bona progenit parentibus.
A virtuous lady born of good parents.
Φύες ἀγαθῶν τατέρων.
Born of excellent parents.

GREEK ADDENDA.

Sometimes participles are put in the place of an infinitive mood, but mostly after verbs of persevering and abstaining : as

Ἄγαπῶν μὲ διατέλεια.
Continue to love me.

OF THE GREEK PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used in

Explaining : ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς. *The Lord Jesus.*

Demonstrating : ὁ ποιητὴς. *The principal Poet, viz., Homer.*

Distinguishing : Κύων, ὁ ὄνυρανοῦ, ὅνχ ὁ γῆς. *The heavenly dog, not the terrestrial one; meaning Diogenes.*

If the article be prefixed to an infinitive mood, it is taken for a substantive in every case : as

Τὸ φρονεῖν, wisdom ; τοῦ φρονεῖν, of wisdom ; ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, in wisdom.

Also an adverb with an article, becomes an adjective : as
Τὰ ἔξω, things without ; ὡς πελασ, neighbouring people.

¹ article, with αὐτὸι, μετὰ, περὶ, κατὰ, πρὸς, and other

prepositions, having a proper noun following them, signifies the same thing as the noun itself, or the companions : as

Oι ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, Plato or Platonists; *οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως*, the companions of Achilles.

But a plural article, with a common noun substantive, denotes the office or relation : as

'Οι περὶ ἵερα, priests; *οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν*, lawyers; *οἱ πρὸς αἵματος*, relations by blood.

An article in the neuter gender, with the genitive case of the substantive, signifies possession :

Τὰ μῆτρος, the abilities of a mother; *τὰ Πλάτωνος*, the works of Plato.

The article with the conjunctions “*μεν*” and “*δε*,” signify divisions : as

Οἱ μὲν καλὸι, οἱ δὲ κακὸι: the former are good, the latter bad.

They are taken as adverbs :

Τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, part.

An article in the neuter, is prefixed to any kind of substantives *τεχνικῶς*, that is, for the substantives themselves :

Τὸ ἄνθρωπος, the word man; *τὸ γυνὴ*, the word woman.

The prepositive article is put for the substantive or relative : as

Τὸ ρῆσον ἀπάντων, That which is most easy to be done.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

“En” and “ecce,” “*ἴδον*, and *ἴδε*,” adverbs of shewing, are joined to a nominative case, rarely to an accusative : as

En Priamus. *Virgil.*
Behold Priam.

“*Ιδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ ἀμφων τὴν ἀμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου.* *John.* i. 29.
Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

“En” and “ecce,” adverbs of upbraiding, are joined to an accusative case only ; in Greek, to a nominative : as

En animum et mentem. *Juvenal.*
Behold his mind and disposition.

“*Ιδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος.* *John.* xix. 5.
Behold the man.

Some adverbs of place, time and quantity, admit a genitive case : as

Of Place : as, ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eō, longe, quo, ubivis, huccine ; περὶ, πολλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πόρρω, προσθέ, &c. : as

Ubi gentium ?
Where in the world ?

Περὶ γῆς ;
Where in the world ?

Of Time : as, nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridiē, postridiē, μεταξὺ, ἐνθὲ, ἀχρὶ, πρωΐ, ὀψὲ, καθοπίν : as

Nihil tunc *temporis*, amplius quam flere poteram.
I could do nothing more at that time, than weep.

Μεταξὺ κινδύνων.
In the midst of dangers.

Of Quantity : as, parum, satis, abundē, μικρὸν, δλις, ἵκανως : as

Satis eloquentia, sapientiae parum. *Sallust.*
Of tolerable eloquence, and little wisdom.

"Ἄλις τῆς ἐνδαιμονίας.
Enough of happiness.

Certain adverbs admit the cases of the nouns from which they are derived: as

Sibi inutiliter vivit.
He lives unprofitably to himself.
Χρηστίμως τοῖς φίλοις ζῇ.
He lives usefully to his friends.

Adverbs of diversity, as "aliter," "secus," and these two words, ante, post, are often joined to an ablative case; in Greek, to a genitive: as

Multo aliter.
Much otherwise.
Πρόσθε θυρῶν.
Before the doors.

"Instar" and "ergo," used as adverbs, and "δικῆν," and "ἐνεκα," have a genitive case after them: as

Instar *montis* equum, divina Palladis arte, aedificant. *Virg.*
They build a horse as big as a mountain, by the divine art of Pallas.

Ψύχης ἐνεκα.
For the sake of life.

GREEK ADDENDA.

"Αμα" and "ὁμοῦ," and some other adverbs, require a dative case: as

"Αμα τοῖς ἄλλοις.
Together with others.

“*Mα*” and “*νη*,” adverbs of swearing, require an accusative case : as

Mα Διά.

No, by Jove.

Two negatives in Greek, increase the force of the negation : as

Oὐ μὴ πίω. *Luke. xxii. 18.*
I will not drink at all.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions, copulative and disjunctive, connect like cases, moods, and tenses : as

Socrates docuit *Xenophontem et Platonem.*
Socrates taught Xenophon and Plato.

Μάθετε ἀπ'έμοῦ, δοτε πρᾶσσος ἐιμι καὶ ταπεινὸς τῇ καρδίᾳ.
Matt. xi. 29.

Learn of me, for I am meek, and lowly in heart.

Unless words of a different construction are used : as

Emi librum centussi et pluris.
I bought the book for a hundred pence and more.

'Εγγίσατε τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐγγιεῖ ὑμῖν. *James. iv. 8.*
Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

Quam is often understood after amplius, plus, minus, *μαλλον*, *πλεον* : as

Amplius sunt sex menses. *Cic.*
There are more than six months.

Μᾶλλον τῆς φύσεως.

More than nature requires.

To what moods certain adverbs and conjunctions belong.

In Greek the construction so varies, as to render different rules necessary.

**CONJUNCTIONS
AND ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS
WHICH GOVERN THE
INDICATIVE MOOD.**

An, ne, num	Interrogatives.
Ceu	As.
Donec	As long as.
Dum	Whilst.
Etsi	Although.
Perinde	As.
Postquam, posteaquam . .	After.
Quasi	As.
Quando	When, since.
Quandoquidem, quoniam.	Since.
Quanquam	Although.
Quin	Why not?
Quippe	For.
Tametsi	Although.
Tanquam	As.
Ut	As how, since, when.

CONJUNCTIONS.

<u>Latin word</u>	<u>Expressing idea.</u>
Et	As it.
Quia	Since, although.
Quam, namque	Because.
Quodcumque	Although.
Quodcumque	Although.
Micem	Provided.
Ne	Lest.
Potius, ne	As it.
Contra	Although.
Quoniam	As it.
Quoniam	But that.
Contra quod	As it.
Cum	That.
Quam	Until.
Si	Although.
Tanquam	As if.
Ut	That, although.
Utrum	I wish.
Utpote cum	Seeing that.

INDICATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE.

Antequam	.	.	.	Before.
Donec, dum	.	.	.	Until.
Priusquam	.	.	.	Before.
Quia, quod	.	.	.	Because.

Quoad	.	.	.		As long as, as far as.
Simul	.	.	.		
Simul ac	.	.	.		
Simul atque	.	.	.	}	As soon as.
Simul ut	.	.	.		
Ubi	.	.	.		When.

The following, before the Imperfect and Pluperfect, govern the Subjunctive; before the other Tenses generally the Indicative:

Cum	.	.	.	.	When.
Ni, nisi	.	.	.	.	Unless.
Siquidem, si	.	.	.	.	If.
Sin	.	.	.	.	But if.

"Ne, not," when it forbids, governs the Imperative or Subjunctive.

All Interrogatives, and "quis, quæ, quid," in a doubtful sense, or between two verbs, govern the Subjunctive: as

Nunc scio quid sit amor. *Virg.*
Now I know what love is.

"*Αν*, *έαν*, *έπειδάν*, *ἴνα*, *κἄν*, *όφρα*, *ὅπως*, with similar words, govern a subjunctive mood: as

"Αν Θεὸς θέλη, if God will.

"*Αν*, having a potential force, is joined to all moods except the imperative: as

"Επερ ἀν έώρων, if I could see.

'Αν, taken indefinitely, serves to all moods : as
 Τοις ἀν ἐγων επιόψομαι, if I could read them.

Εἰ, εἴγε, εἴπερ, εἴποτε, εἴπως, are joined to an indicative mood, sometimes to an optative, rarely to a subjunctive : as
 'Εἰ ξέπι, if it be lawful.

'Επει, governs an indicative, sometimes an infinitive mood : as
 'Επει ἐώρε, when he did see.

"Οτι, διοτι, καθότι, are joined to an indicative, optative, and rarely to a subjunctive : as

'Επει, δτι βόνλεται, he said, that he wished.

'Ως, because, to an indicative, sometimes to an optative, and a subjunctive, rarely to an infinitive : as

Λέγουσιν, ως δίκαιον ἢ, they say, because it is just.

'Ως, that, to all moods, but rarely to an indicative : as
 Ως συνήσουσιν οἱ ἀκούοντες, that their hearers might understand.

"Ωςε, that, so that, is joined to all moods : as
 "Ωςε πρὸς Πέρσην ἀπειπάλχατε, that ye may have sent to the king of Persia.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition in Latin, sometimes causes an ablative case to be added : as

Habeo te *loco parentis*.
 I account you in the place of a parent.

A preposition in composition sometimes governs the same case, which it governed out of composition : as

Detrudunt naves scopulo.

They thrust off the ships from the rock.

Verbs compounded with a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in, sometimes repeat the prepositions with their cases, and that elegantly : as

Abstinuerunt a vino.

They abstained from wine.

'Εξήλθομεν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως παρὰ ποταμὸν. *Acts* xvi. 13.
We went out of the city by a river side.

The following Prepositions in Latin, govern an accusative case, in Greek the case marked.

To	Ad	πρὸς, ἐις, acc.
Against, facing	Adversus	ἀντί, κατὰ, gen.
Before	Ante	πρὸ, gen.
At or nigh	Apud	παρὰ, πρὸς, dat.
About, around	Circa, circum, circiter	περὶ, ἀμφὶ, acc.
On this side	Cis, citra	ἐισῶ, ἐντὸς, gen.
Against	Contra	ἀντί, κατὰ, gen.
Towards	Erga	ἐις, πρὸς, acc.
Without, outside of	Extra	ἔξω, ἐκτὸς, gen.
Into	In	ἐις, acc.
Beneath	Infra	ὑπὸ, dat.
Between, among	Inter	ἐν, μέτα, πρὸς, dat.
Within	Intra	ἐισῶ, ἐντὸς, gen.
Beside, or along by	Juxta	παρὰ, π.

For, or because	Ob	διὰ, acc.; ἐνεκά, gen.
In the power of	Penes	ἐπὶ, παρὰ, dat.
By, or through	Per	διὰ; gen.; ἀνὰ, acc.
Behind, at the back of	Pone	μετά, acc.
After	Post	μετά, ἐπὶ, acc.
Beside, except	Præter	{ παρὰ, acc.; πλὴν, gen.
Nigh, or near to	Prope	{ ἐγγὺς, gen.; παρὰ, acc.
For, because	Propter	διὰ, acc.; ἐνεκά, gen.
According to	Secundum	κατὰ, παρὰ, acc.
By, along	Secus	παρὰ, πρὸς, dat.
Above	Supra	ὑπὲρ, gen.
On the other side, over	Trans	περά, περὰν, gen.
Towards	Versus	ἐις, πρὸς, acc.
Beyond, farther	Ultra	ἐπὶ, dat.; περὰ, gen.
Until	Usque	μέχρι, ἄχρις, gen.

Versus is set after its case; as, *Londinum versus, towards London*; likewise penes and usque may be so placed.

Latin Prepositions governing an Ablative case; in Greek, either a Genitive or a Dative.

From, by, of	A, ab, abs	ἀπὸ, παρα, ὑπὸ, gen.
Without, but for	absque	ἀνεῦ, χωρὶς, gen.
Before, in presence of	coram	πρὸ, πρὸς, gen.
With	cum	σὺν, dat.

Of, concerning	de	ἀμφὶ, περὶ, gen.
Of, out of	e, ex	ἐκ, ἐξ, gen.
In	in	ἐν, dat.
Openly	palam	πρὸς, πρὸς, gen.
Before, above, in comparison of	præ	πρὸς, παρὰ, gen.
For, instead	pro	ἄντὶ, gen.
Without	sine	ἀνεῦ, χωρὶς, gen.
Up to, as far as	tenus	μεχρὶ, ἕως, gen.

Tenus is set after its case, but in the plural number, it mostly governs a genitive case.

Latin Prepositions governing Two Cases.

Unknown to my Father	Clam patrem or patre	λαθρὰ τοῦ πάτρος.
Into the city	In urbem	ἐις πόλιν.
My hope is in thee	In te spes est	ἐπὶ σοι.
A little before night	Sub noctem	περὶ νύκτα, πρὸ νύκτος.
The matter is before the judge	Sub judice lis est	ὑπὸ τῆς κριτῆς.
Under the earth	Subter terram	ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς.
Under the water	Subter aquā	ὑπὸ τοῦ θαλαττοῦ.
Upon a stone	Super lapidem	ἐπὶ τῆς πέτρας.
Upon a green bough	Super viridi fronde	ἐπὶ τοῦ χλοέρου κλάδου.

Therefore in Greek, four prepositions govern a genitive case, ἀπὸ, ἄντὶ, ἐκ or ἐξ, πρὸ.

Two, govern a dative : ἐν, σὺν.

One, governs an accusative : *εἰς.*

Two, govern a dative and accusative : *διὰ, ανὰ.*

One, governs a genitive and accusative : *ὑπερ.*

Eight, govern a genitive, dative, and accusative cases, *ἀμφὶ, ἐπὶ, παρὰ, κατὰ, περὶ, μετὰ, πρὸς, and ὑπὸ.*

CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

In Greek, there are properly no Interjections, only Adverbs.

Interjections are often used without a case : as

Spem gregis, ah ! silice in nuda connixa reliquit. Virg.
Having yeaned, she left the hope of the flock, alas ! upon the bare flints.

'Ιω, ιώ, τέκυον. Aristophanes.
Oh ! oh ! my son.

O, of one exclaiming, is joined to a nominative, an accusative, and a vocative : as

*O festus dies hominis.
O joyful day of man.*
"Ω μῆτερ.
Oh, my mother.

"Heu and pro," are joined to a nominative, and sometimes to an accusative case ; in Greek, *φεῦ* and *ἄι*, to a vocative or accusative : as

*Heu ! pietas, heu ! prisca fides ! Virg.
Ah ! his piety, ah ! his ancient faith.*

"Ἄι, ἄι τόν" Αδωνίν ! ἄι τὸν Υμέναιον ! Anacreon.
Ah, Adonis, ah, Hymenæus.

Also proh, is joined to a vocative : as

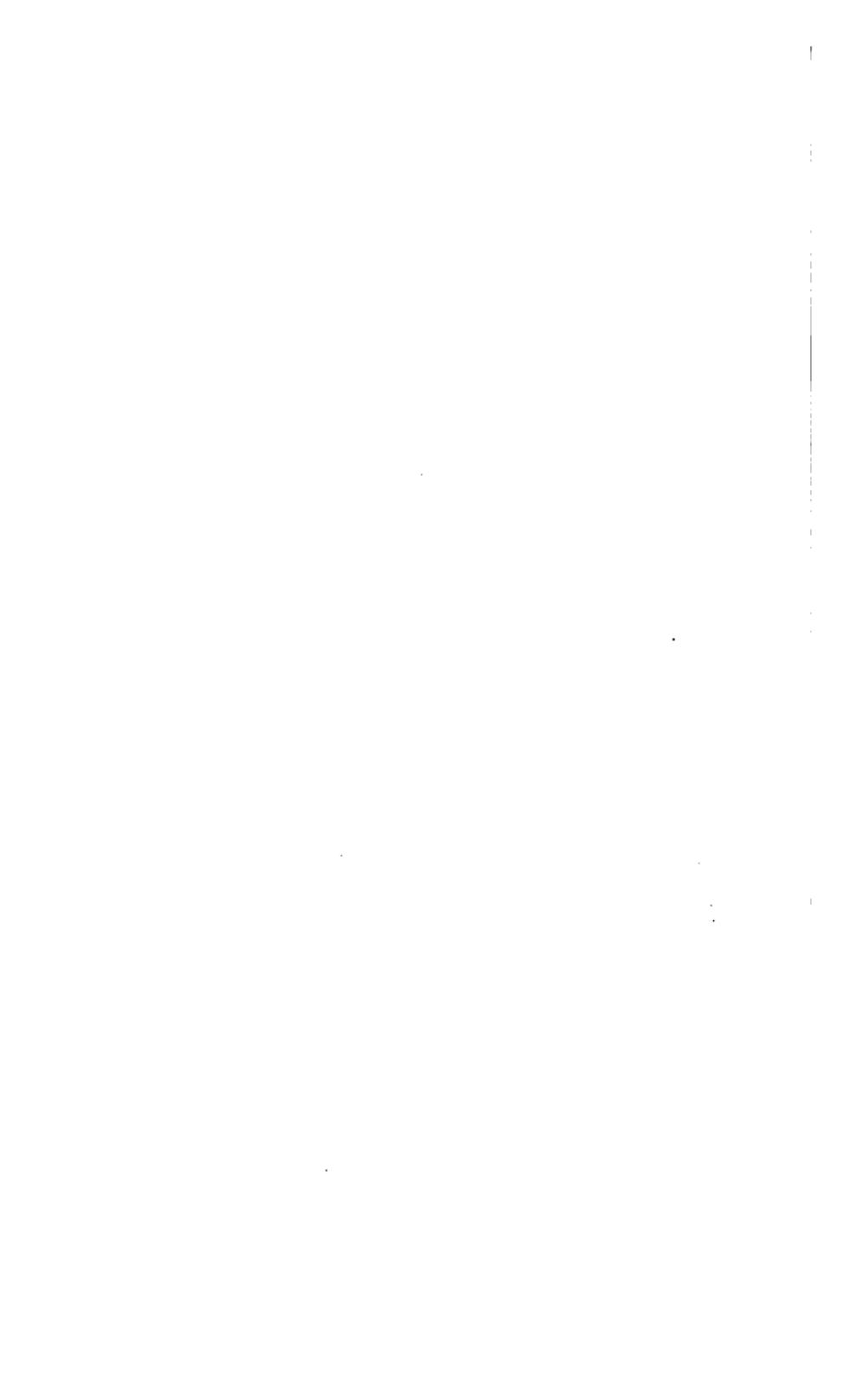
Proh sancte Jupiter.
Oh ! Holy Jupiter.

Hei and vte, are joined to Dative cases ; ον in Greek, to a Genitive or Nominative : as

*Hei niki, quod nullis amor est medicabile herbo ! Ovid.
Woe is me, that love is curable by no herbs !*

Φεύ, τούτης κακού.
Alas ! the misfortunes.

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THE motto contains the sentiment of a preface in regard to the volume now presented to public approbation. If facts have not been infused into the minds of children, it has been because there were, till lately, but few books of facts, which were adapted in bulk and price to the use of Schools. Tutors cannot teach without the aid of suitable books, more than artisans can produce works of art without well-contrived tools ; while bulk and price are features of books for general instruction almost as important as the subject-matter itself. This Dictionary will, therefore, be found to unite all those desirable points of information and accuracy, and of size and price, which will render it a treasure in every school-room, and every place of study. Those several objects were kept steadily in the view of the Author in the plan and execution, and he hopes he has succeeded in attaining them.

Every person who considers this Dictionary and its wonderful variety of information, in language so plain and perspicuous, and who duly examines the Questions, and compares them with the ready means of answering them, will instantly perceive, that the Dictionary, and its Questions, are THE MOST IMPORTANT AUXILIARIES OF GENERAL EDUCATION EVER PRESENTED TO THE WORLD.

Whatever be the other objects of regular study, whether Geography, History, Philosophy, General Science, (as developed in Blair's Preceptor, or Mitchell's Catechist,) Grammar, or the Old and New Testament ; yet this Dictionary, and the Questions, are staple and standard studies, adapted to both sexes, and to every age and condition. Boys and girls, from the age of eight to sixteen, the children of nobles, or those supported in charity schools, may thus, at an easy expense, and by the most perfect means of study, enlarge their minds, and acquire a stock of facts, unexampled in all previous education.

Nor is the work, and its companion, unworthy of the attention of those whose education has been neglected, or who, at any period of life, wish to acquire general knowledge ; for

PREFACE.

has proceeded through the whole, will be astonished at his or her own self-improvement.

Of course, every Dictionary increases in the fulness of its information with its size ; and though verbal compression has been much studied in this work, and every page is rich in facts, yet the Author is forced to yield the palm to his elder brethren, from Watkins's Portable Cyclopaedia, in a sixteen shilling volume, up to Rees's and the Encyclopedia Britannica in thirty or forty quartos. His leading object, however, has been to produce a small volume at such a price as could be afforded in schools ; and if, at a scholar's price, he has published a useful book, his intentions have been accomplished.

The letter-press, itself, might have been printed within even less compass, but for the appendage of the engravings : yet the Author thought these essential to the popularity of the plan, and he flatters himself that in this opinion the public will agree with him. For their various merit and pretensions he will offer no apology, because uniform perfection in human works cannot be attained.

In regard to the substance of the volume, though, with reference to large dictionaries of knowledge, it is like a landscape viewed through the wrong end of the telescope, yet it is not abridged from any former work, and has been **ORIGINALLY WRITTEN THROUGHOUT**, a circumstance which has, perhaps, attended no other dictionary for the last two hundred years ; for so much important information on every subject could not otherwise have been compressed within the compass of so small a volume.

Some errors must unavoidably have occurred in the printing, all which may be corrected in future editions ; but with a view to confer on the entire work every requisite perfection, so as to render it worthy of the favour and preference of every person engaged in the education of both sexes, the Author earnestly invites the suggestions of intelligent Teachers, addressed, as early as convenient, to the care of his Publishers.

The prodigious mass of information which the work contains renders it a **TEXT Book of UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE** and in this view it becomes invaluable in Schools.

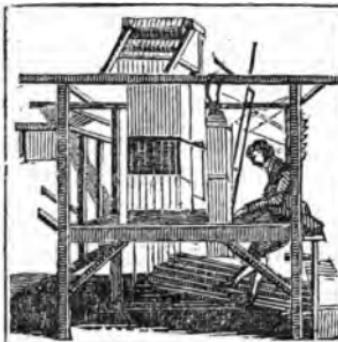
R I C

in English gardens, and makes delicious spring tarts.



RHYME, lines ending with corresponding sounds, a feature of poetry introduced into the languages of modern Europe, before the revival of learning, and by which sense is often sacrificed to sound. Rhyming is a mere knack; and, in truth, a very low species of literature, though much admired by half-educated persons.

RIBAND LOOM. These looms, owing to the variety of patterns and labours, are exceedingly complicated in their construction; but a general notion of their form is given in the engraving.



RICE, a plant common in most warm countries, where it is the nutritious food of the inhabitants. It flourishes in moist situations, and its cultivation affords more

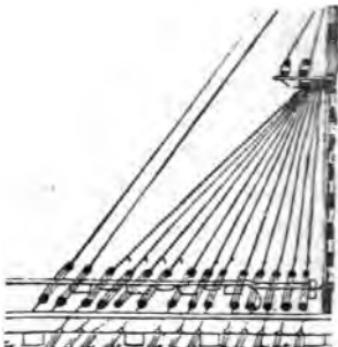
R I V

food and as much employment as that of wheat in Europe.

RIDING, the art of sitting gracefully on horseback, and keeping the seat under irregular movements of the horse. In the East they ride on camels, but the pace is very uneasy; also on elephants.

RIFLE, a gun with a spiral inside of the barrel.

RIGGING, the system of ropes belonging to a ship, by which the masts are sustained and ascended, and the sails managed. The names and uses of the several ropes, and the dexterous management of them, constitute an able sailor.



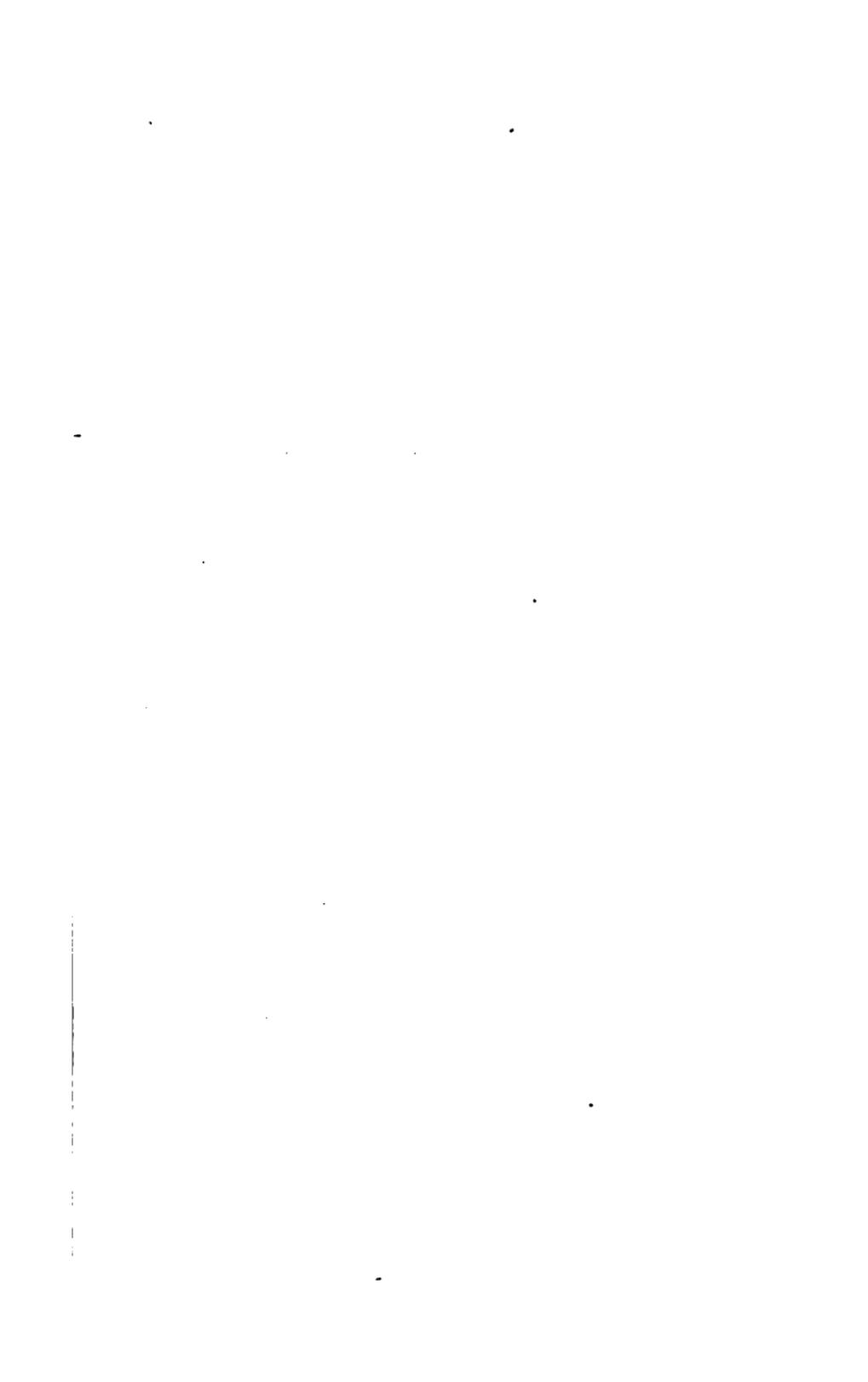
RIGHT ANGLE, 90 degrees, equal on each side, forming a perpendicular.

RIGHT ASCENSION, distance measured on the equator, east or west.

RIGHTS, legal and political, claims of property and privileges, the general object of social strife, owing to avarice and ambition. The laws secure property, and a political constitution ought to secure social privileges. In England, in 1689, the Parliament published a declaration of rights; in 1776, the Americans published one; and in 1789, the National Assembly of France published a declaration of the rights of man, and they are standards of this kind of knowledge.

RING-WORM, a circular eruption which spreads, and is contagious.

RIVERS, channels, or low parts of the surface of the earth, through which the waters that have fallen from the clouds return to the sea. They produce a variety of phenomena and service to the inhabitants of their banks, though often destruction from overflowing them, owing to inattention in not rendering their courses or outlets proportionate to their occasional increase. The largest rivers in the world are the







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